

S. 449. A bill to establish the Midewin National Tallgrass Prairie in the State of Illinois, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. GRASSLEY:

S. 450. A bill for the relief of Foad Miahineysi and his wife, Haiedeh Miahineysi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. NICKLES (for himself, Mr. INHOFE, and Mr. DOLE):

S. 451. A bill to encourage production of oil and gas within the United States by providing tax incentives and easing regulatory burdens, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. MOYNIHAN (for himself and Mr. DASCHLE) (by request):

S. 452. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide tax relief for the middle class; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. MOYNIHAN (for himself and Mr. DASCHLE) (by request):

S. 453. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to modify the eligibility criteria for the earned income tax credit, to improve tax compliance by United States persons establishing or benefiting from foreign trusts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. MCCONNELL (for himself, Mr. LIEBERMAN, and Mrs. KASSEBAUM):

S. 454. A bill to reform the health care liability system and improve health care quality through the establishment of quality assurance programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

By Mr. KEMPTHORNE (for himself and Mr. CRAIG):

S. 455. A bill to clarify the procedures for consultation under the Endangered Species Act on management plans for, and specific activities on, federal lands, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. BRADLEY (for himself, Mr. DODD, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, Mr. CHAFEE, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. LIEBERMAN, and Mr. DORGAN):

S. 456. A bill to improve and strengthen the child support collection system, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

#### SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Ms. SNOWE:

S. Con. Res. 8. A concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress on the need for accurate guidelines for breast cancer screening for women ages 40-49, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

#### STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Ms. SNOWE:

S. 427. A bill to amend various acts to establish offices of women's health within certain agencies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

THE WOMEN'S HEALTH OFFICES ACT OF 1995

• Ms. SNOWE. Mr. President, today I am introducing legislation to focus attention on the special health needs of women by establishing offices of Women's Health within the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health, the Cen-

ters for Disease Control, the Agency for Health Care Policy and Research, the Health Resources and Services Administration, and the Food and Drug Administration.

The directors of these offices of women's health will assess the current level of activity regarding women's health within their respective agencies, established short-range and long-range goals and objectives for women's health, identify projects in women's health that should be conducted or supported, consult with health professionals, non-governmental organizations, consumer organizations, and other appropriate groups on their agency's women's health policies, and coordinate agency activities on women's health.

Congress has already taken a first step in recognizing that women's unique health needs should be addressed separately. In the 103d Congress, the 1993 NIH revitalization bill established an Office of Woman's Health within the National Institutes of Health. We must build upon that progress in the 104th Congress.

For too long, women have been systematically excluded from medical research studies, received less aggressive treatment for heart disease and other serious ailments, and lacked access to important preventive services. By statutorily establishing offices of Women's Health in Federal agencies which research and disseminate information about health, we ensure that women's needs and concerns will be given the consideration they deserve. •

By Mr. ROTH (for himself, Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. BIDEN, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. FEINGOLD, Mr. DODD, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. JEFFORDS, Mr. KERRY, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. PELL, and Mr. WELLSTONE):

S. 428. A bill to improve the management of land and water for fish and wildlife purposes, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

THE FISH AND WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT ACT OF 1995

• Mr. ROTH. Mr. President, I read recently that "the best thing we have learned from nearly 500 years of contact with the American wilderness is restraint," the need to stay our hand and preserve our precious environment and future resources rather than destroy them for momentary gain.

With this in mind, I offer legislation today that designates the coastal plain of Alaska as wilderness area. At the moment this area is a national wildlife refuge, one of our beautiful and last frontiers. By changing its designation, Mr. President, we can protect it forever.

And I can't stress how important this is.

The Alaskan wilderness area is not only a critical part of our earth's ecosystem—the last remaining region where the complete spectrum of arctic

and subarctic ecosystems comes together—but it is a vital part of our national consciousness. It is a place we can cherish and visit for our soul's good. It offers us a sense of well-being and promises that not all dreams have been dreamt.

The Alaskan wilderness is a place of outstanding wildlife, wilderness and recreation, a land dotted by beautiful forests, dramatic peaks and glaciers, gentle foothills, and undulating tundra. It is untamed—rich with caribou, polar bear, grizzly, wolves, musk oxen, Dall sheep, moose, and hundreds of thousands of birds—snow geese, tundra swans, black brant, and more. In all, about 165 species use the coastal plain. It is an area of intense wildlife activity. Animals give birth, nurse and feed their young, and set about the critical business of fueling up for winters of unpeakable severity.

The fact is, Mr. President, there are parts of this Earth where it is good that man can come only as a visitor. These are the pristine lands that belong to all of us. And perhaps most importantly, these are the lands that belong to our future.

Considering the many reasons why this bill is so important, I came across the words of the great western writer, Wallace Stegner. Referring to the land we are trying to protect with this legislation, he wrote that it is "the most splendid part of the American habitat; it is also the most fragile." And we cannot enter "it carrying habits that [are] inappropriate and expectations that [are] surely excessive."

The expectations for oil exploration in this pristine region are excessive. There is only a one-in-five chance of finding any economically recoverable oil in the refuge. And if oil is found, the daily production of 400,000 barrels per day is less than .7 percent of world production—far too small to meet American's energy needs for more than a few months.

In other words, Mr. President, there is much more to lose than might ever be gained by tearing this frontier apart. Already, some 90 percent of Alaska's entire North Slope is open to oil and gas leasing and development. Let's keep this area as the jewel amid the stones.

What this bill offers—and what we need—is a brand of pragmatic environmentalism, an environmental stewardship that protects our important wilderness areas and precious resources, while carefully and judiciously weighing the short-term desires or our country against its long-term needs.

Together, we need to embrace environmental policies that are workable and pragmatic, policies based on the desire to make the world a better place for us and for future generations. I believe a strong economy, liberty, and progress are possible only when we have a healthy planet—only when resources are managed through wise stewardship—only when an environmental ethic thrives among nations